



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

amount equal to the value of the shares at the beginning of the war. Such a result was reached in the United States Supreme Court in the case of a life insurance policy. *New York Life Insurance Company v. Statham*, 93 U. S. 24; *New York Life Insurance Company v. Davis*, 95 U. S. 425. The author concludes that the correct theory, as he regards it, should be ignored, and the rights of the stockholder preserved. This whole subject presents many interesting questions, which, after all, we hope may never be determined.

A. R. G.

THE LAW OF THE UNIVERSITIES. By James Williams. London: Butterworth and Company. 1910. pp. xviii, 151.

This book attempts to collect between its two covers all the law relating to Oxford and Cambridge Universities under chapters on Prerogative and Legislation, Visitation, Government, Discipline, Education, Finance, Privilege, Courts, and Miscellaneous. The shortness of the space, five pages, devoted to Education is a fair indication of the point of view, which is legal rather than educational. Owing to the peculiar historical development of these two great English Universities, the book, with the exception of a short consideration of law of infancy, pages 108-113, is of only academic value to lawyers and university officers in America. For us perhaps the most interesting chapters are those on Government, Finance, Discipline, and Courts. The government of these ancient universities mainly depends, oddly enough, on three acts passed in 1854, 1856, and 1877, statutes relatively modern when compared with the charter of Harvard (1650), under which the governing boards here are still acting. While Oxford and Cambridge enjoy extended exemptions from taxes and rates (pp. 72-75), one is surprised to find this immunity by no means as far-reaching as in some of our states. Very little public money, too, is paid to Oxford and Cambridge. Most of it goes to younger universities. The power of officers of the university over disreputable non-members, over places of amusement, and over citizens, and their strange right of forbidding a railway company to carry certain unfortunate undergraduates, are striking. These, and the existence of the University courts, are to us perhaps the most curious portions of the subject. The courts of each university have jurisdiction over members. The Oxford court has some jurisdiction over non-members when a student is a party, and an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The jurisdiction of the Cambridge court is narrower. It is but slightly extended over outsiders, and no appeal lies to the High Court. It is difficult to state whether the research in so highly technical a field has been exhaustive. One can at least say that, except in the consideration of the American cases (pp. 137-139), it has every appearance of care and thoroughness.

J. W.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE. By C. E. A. Bedwell. London: Butterworth and Company. 1909. pp. vi, 132.

This little book is composed largely of matter which the author has already published in legal magazines concerning the Middle Temple, and does not purport to be a "systematic history" of the Inn. It is, in fact, a brief sketch of the origin of the Inns of Court with their division into the two temples and a short account of the Middle Temple during and after the Restoration and in the eighteenth century. Chapters are also given to its library and to some of its distinguished members. Of especial interest to Americans are those chapters relating to the early history of this country and the influence of those members of the Middle Temple who were connected with the early enterprises looking towards the establishment of the American Colonies.

J. S. S.

- LEGAL MEDICINE. By Gilbert H. Stewart. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1910. pp. xvi, 506.
- REPORT OF THE ATLANTIC CITY CONFERENCE OF JULY, 1909, ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACTS. Minneapolis. 1909. pp. 319.
- THE CIVIL CODE OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. Translated by Walter Loewy. Boston: The Boston Book Company. 1909. pp. lxxi, 689.
- A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF FIDELITY BONDS. By M. Barratt Walker. Baltimore: King Brothers. 1909. pp. xv, 303.
- SHIPPERS AND CARRIERS OF INTERSTATE FREIGHT. By Edgar Watkins. Chicago: T. H. Flood and Company. 1909. pp. 578.
- DAY IN COURT, or The Subtle Arts of Great Advocates. By Francis L. Wellman. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1910. pp. 257.
- PRECEDENTS OF PLEADING AT COMMON LAW. By Charles A. Keigwin. Washington: John Byrne and Company. 1910. pp. xxx, 607.
- THE LAW OF SPECIFIC RELIEF IN BRITISH INDIA. By Satish Chandra Bauerji. Calcutta: R. Cambray and Company. pp. clxxi, 838, 336.